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THE URBAN DISTRICTS COUNCIL ON COPY  
OF FARNHAM

(413(3)) FARNHAM



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1949

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

The CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF FARNHAM



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# THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FARNHAM

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H. W. BIDE (*Chairman*).

Councillor COL. R. D. S. ANDERSON.

Councillor LT.-COL. R. P. DENT.

Councillor W. H. EMERY, J.P., F.C.I.S. (*Chairman of the Council*).

Councillor BRIG. L. A. FANSHAWE, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Councillor Mrs. I. M. LACEY.

Councillor J. M. SMALL.

Councillor A. P. TICE, J.P., C.C. (*Vice-Chairman of the Council*).

Councillor LIEUT.-COLONEL G. UNDERHILL.

Councillor C. W. WILLIAMS.

Councillor S. YOUNG.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health :*

F. BEDO HOBBS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (part-time)

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

R. M. SARGENT, M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.R.ARCH.  
Special Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector:*

S. A. EADE, M.R.SAN.I.,

Special Certs. Meat and Other Foods and Sanitary Science as  
Applied to Buildings and Public Works; Diploma General Hygiene.

*Clerk :*

S. J. COLLETT.

*Pupil :*

J. H. CROTTY.

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1949.

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Brightwell House,  
East Street,  
Farnham, Surrey.

*September, 1950.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FARNHAM

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

An annual report must necessarily contain a large number of statistics, and this year I have tried to make some of them more interesting by presenting them in the form of graphs and by changing in some degree the way in which the information is set out. I trust the report will therefore be of interest to people apart from members of the Public Health Committee and the Council.

Although the National Health Service Act has brought ownership and administration of services under different management in many cases, the essential public health services in this area have been affected very little and are functioning smoothly. For this I have to thank all my colleagues, medical, technical and clerical, for their ready and willing help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. BEDO HOBBS,  
Medical Officer of Health.

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## POPULATION

The Registrar-General gives the estimated population of Farnham for mid-year 1949 as 24,120.

## BIRTH RATE

During 1949 there were 381 live births in Farnham, i.e., 15.79 per 1,000 population.

In the two years after the war ended there was a marked increase in the birth rate throughout the county, and in Farnham it reached the record figure of 20.46, but it has now dropped to the more average figure of 15.79.

The figure for the whole of England and Wales is 16.7.

## DEATHS

The chief causes of deaths are shown in Appendix A, Table I.

Heart disease, as usual, is the chief cause of death, with cancer second. The fact that people are living longer and that cancer tends to occur in the later years of life accounts for some of the rise in recent years. Better facilities for diagnosis is another factor, but there is still much to be learned about the causation of the disease. Doctors still see patients who have postponed getting professional advice for the tumour or ulcer which they have known to be present for many months. To obtain good results early diagnosis is essential, and the public must be taught to overcome their fear of being told that they have cancer.

The death rate for Farnham during 1949 was 13.7, compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Penicillin and the sulpha drugs have removed the fear of puerperal sepsis and once again there has been no death from this cause.

There was one death from other maternal causes, which gives a death rate of 2.79 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

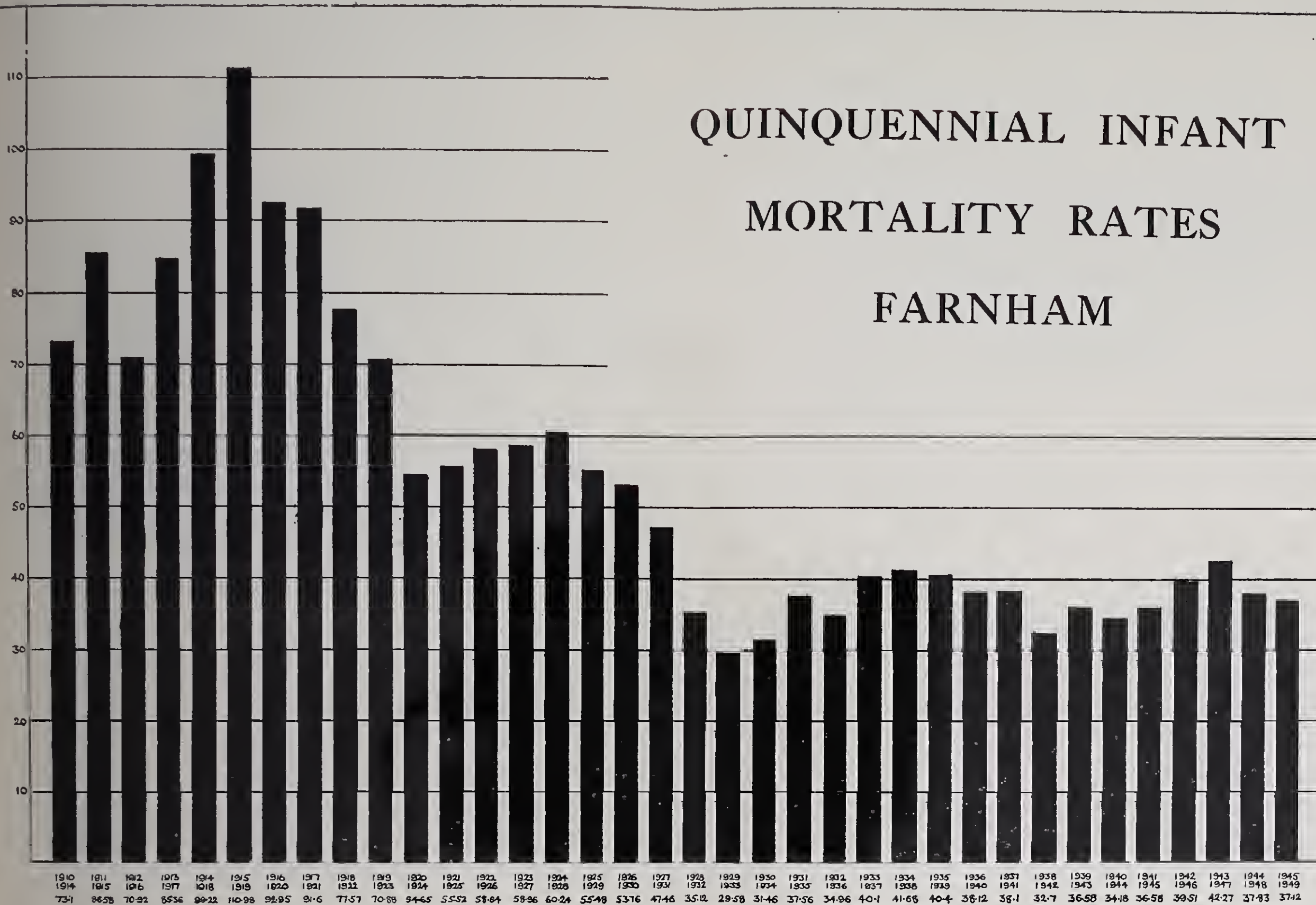
## INFANT MORTALITY

This is defined as the deaths under one year of age registered in the calendar year, divided by the total live births so registered. In 1949 there were 381 live births and 9 deaths under 1 year. This gives a rate of 23.62 per 1,000 births as against a general rate of 32 for England and Wales as a whole. Last year the figure was 27.93.

The number of births in Farnham is not sufficient to make the infant mortality rate for one year a reliable guide, but the same index taken over 5 years can be looked upon as reasonably reliable, and on the opposite page is given a diagram showing the



# QUINQUENNIAL INFANT MORTALITY RATES FARNHAM







rates for the 5 year periods since 1910. There is no doubt that Welfare Centres have played a considerable part in bringing about this reduction in infant death rate.

In Appendix A, Table 2 shows the comparative Infant Mortality Rates for Farnham and the rest of the country since 1926.

#### STILLBIRTHS

During the year there were 8 stillbirths in 389 total births. This gives a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.39 for England and Wales.

The causes of death in the neo-natal and stillbirth groups are largely due to pre-natal or natal influences, whilst home environment is a significant factor in the deaths occurring in the age group one month to one year.

Prematurity is the commonest cause of death in the neo-natal period and is often associated with toxæmia of pregnancy. It is more common among the less well-to-do and suggests that good ante-natal and obstetric care combined with good maternal instruction are the best means of dealing with this problem.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Farnham is extremely fortunate in having a large number of open spaces for recreation. The chief of these is Farnham Park, consisting of 300 acres, acquired by the Town in 1930. Football, cricket and hockey pitches are available here, but unfortunately the 9-hole golf course fell into disuse during the war and has not been replaced.

All the surrounding villages have some recreation ground and most of these have facilities for cricket, football and tennis.

# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres:—

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham — Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.
- The Institute, Rowledge—1st and 3rd Mondays, 2—4 p.m.
- The Village Hall, Wrecclesham — 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2—4 p.m.
- The Scouts' Hall, Gravel Hill, Lower Bourne—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.
- The Institute, Hale—Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
- The Scouts' Hall, Badshot Lea — 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.

### SCHOOL CLINIC

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham — 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham—1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesdays, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham — 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham—Every Wednesday, 2 p.m.

### DENTAL CLINIC

- Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham—Every Monday and Wednesday: 1st and 3rd Fridays, 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

### VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

- Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford—Males, Thursdays and Fridays, 5—7 p.m.; Females, Mondays, 3—7 p.m., and Thursdays, 9.30—11 a.m.
- Woking and District Victoria Hospital—Males, Thursdays, 5—7 p.m.; Females, Tuesdays, 9.30—11 a.m., and Fridays, 5—7 p.m.
- Manor Park House, Aldershot—Males, Mondays, 5—7 p.m.; Females, Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 1.30—3.30 p.m.

### SPEECH TRAINING CLINIC

Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham—Mondays, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Brightwell House, East Street, Farnham—2nd and 4th Fridays in month, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

### CLEANSING CENTRE

Farnham Hospital—Every Tuesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the National Health Service Act the duty of providing ambulance service is in the hands of the County Council. This body has wisely delegated its duties in this area to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who have carried out the work very efficiently for many years past.

The ambulance station is centrally placed at 50, West Street (Telephone: Farnham 6749) and is manned day and night by volunteers supplemented by four paid personnel. There are two ambulances and one sitting-case car.

Farnham owes a big debt of gratitude to Mr. Mansey, the Superintendent, who has been associated with St. John Ambulance Brigade for over 48 years and now devotes the whole of his time to this excellent social service. Grateful thanks are also due to many other ladies and gentlemen who give much valuable time on a voluntary basis in connection with the ambulances.

The work carried out during 1949 was as follows:—

#### Emergency Cases:

(1) Accidents	...	...	...	96
(2) Illness	...	...	...	218
(3) Maternity	...	...	...	119

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433

General Cases	...	...	...	2,750
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Total	...	3,183
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Mileage — 55,928

In addition, members of St. John Ambulance Brigade have given help to over 400 cases in their own homes during the year, and the Nursing Division have acted as attendants in the ambulance as required and as escorts on long train journeys.

## HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The Hospital Car Service has continued to do excellent work and has been of inestimable value to the hospitals and clinics in the area.

## DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery at "Old Trimmers" in East Street has continued to prove its value.

Children from six months to five years of age are eligible for admission where the mother is at work or in other cases where the home circumstances are difficult.

The general health of the children has been good apart from a few cases of measles. Games are organised and many of them have learned to appreciate flowers, birds and trees, and they are allowed to help in looking after the flowers and plants in the nursery.

The average daily attendance was 26 and 9 on Saturday mornings.

## "MEALS ON WHEELS"

This service, organised by the W.V.S., provides hot meals in the home for Old Age Pensioners and sick people. The cost of the meal, which usually consists of three courses, is 8d. to Old Age Pensioners and 1s. 5d. to other sick people.

During the year 8,258 dinners were provided, and thanks are due to the voluntary drivers who take the meals round and also to Miss Rider and the staff of the British Restaurant for their continued help and co-operation.

## DISINFECTION

In cases of infectious disease, disinfection of premises and bedding, etc., is carried out, where necessary, free of charge. It is, however, now recognised that in many cases plenty of soap and water, fresh air and sunlight can achieve as much, or more, than the older methods of disinfection which produce a noxious smell but have little effect on germs.

## DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

There are five District Nurses in the Farnham District, situated as follows:—

### FARNHAM TOWN

Nurse McCabe, "Cranleigh," Waverley Lane, Farnham. Telephone: Farnham 5772.

### HALE, HEATH END AND WEYBOURNE

Nurse Jenkins and Nurse Hope-Gill, Flat 6, Roman Way, Farnham. Telephone: Farnham 68200.

### THE BOURNE AND WRECCLESHAM

Nurse Haggis, "Ingleside," Morley Road, Farnham. Telephone: Farnham 5802.

### BADSHOT LEA

Nurse Hopkins, The Bungalow, Carfax Estate, Tongham. Telephone: Aldershot 1334.

## HOME HELPS

The Home Help Scheme organised at the end of 1948 under the charge of Miss Rodd has developed considerably during the year.

Full-time and part-time helps are available to assist women in their homes at the time of their confinement or in illness, and Miss Rodd reports that during the year the service has worked very smoothly in the Farnham area. This is due mainly to the excellent co-operation which exists between the hospital authorities, doctors, midwives and nurses.

The helps have worked conscientiously and there have been letters of appreciation of their services. Practically all cases have been dealt with to the satisfaction of the applicants, but it is more difficult to find helps for tuberculous cases. There are 12 helps available in this district.

During the year 44 maternity cases and 43 general cases received help, the hours worked being 4,444 and 4,722 respectively.

Assistance was also given in the Day Nursery when they were short of staff.

## HOSPITALS

The three hospitals in Farnham now form part of the S.W. Regional Hospital Group.

Farnham Hospital, with 180 beds, is the main hospital for the group and its work is increasing steadily every year. The most noticeable increase is in the out-patient department, which now provides specialist advice in all the usual branches of medicine and surgery.

Accommodation is, however, inadequate in all departments for the growing needs of the district and the Regional Hospital Board have provisionally ear-marked a site at Hale for building a new hospital.

Trimmers, which was not fully occupied last year owing to difficulty in obtaining staff, has this year been working nearly to capacity.

The Farnham Isolation Hospital has been re-named Green Lane Hospital in accordance with the policy of using it for an extended variety of diseases and so relieve pressure on the beds at Farnham and Trimmers.

As the children's ward at Farnham Hospital has been closed since October, 1949, owing to ward alterations, the majority of children have been dealt with at Green Lane Hospital.



# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATION

Table 4 in Appendix A gives the number of infectious diseases, in age groups, notified during 1949.

This shows that on the whole Farnham has been relatively free from notifiable infectious disease, apart from measles.

### DIPHTHERIA

Once again I am happy to record that there has been no case of diphtheria in the district. We have now been entirely free from diphtheria in Farnham since 1945. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that people are now fully conscious of the fact that diphtheria can be prevented by immunisation.

During the year 267 children under five were immunised and 92 re-immunised. The percentage immunised in this age group is 65.6. In the 5-15 age group 29 children were immunised and 196 re-immunised during the year. The percentage immunised in this age group is 98.9, which I think can be regarded as very satisfactory. We must not, however, be too complacent about this, for it is only by making people realise that diphtheria can only be kept at bay by having a continued high degree of immunisation throughout the child population that these results can be maintained.

The best times for immunisation are at the age of 10 to 12 months and again at 5 and 10 years.

Appended is a chart showing the incidence of diphtheria in Farnham during the years 1930 to 1949.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Table 3 in Appendix A shows that 14 notifications have been received during the year. Twelve of these had disease of the lungs (pulmonary) and 2 had disease in other parts of the body (non-pulmonary). During 1949 there were 6 deaths, being 4 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

In October the Surrey County Council Mass Radiography Unit spent two weeks in the Town, during which time 2,449 people were X-rayed, with the following results:—

	Male	Female
Total examined	1,056	1,393
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Active	1	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Inactive	45	67
Abnormalities, Non-tuberculous	44	42
Under observation	2	3
To be examined by Consultant		
Cardiologist	1	1

The response of the firms, schools and general public in attending for examination was quite satisfactory, and another visit is arranged for next year.

There appears to be a tendency for pulmonary tuberculosis to be increasing in the area. This is probably due to overcrowding owing to the lack of housing accommodation and the fact that there is very often considerable delay in getting patients into hospital or sanatorium after they have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Beds are available in many sanatoria but cannot be occupied owing to shortage of staff.

The chart shows the number of cases notified and deaths from the disease since 1938.

#### SCARLET FEVER

This disease is no longer the major problem that it used to be and the majority of cases now seen are of a mild type. Even if severe, the incidence of complication such as ear, heart and kidney disease is much more easily prevented and controlled by penicillin and the sulphonamide drugs.

Owing to its mild character, many cases which previously were sent to the Isolation Hospital are now nursed at home, leaving room for the cases of measles and whooping cough with complications.

It is now revealed that the disease which we call scarlet fever differs in no essential form from tonsillitis or sore throat caused by the streptococcus germ. In some cases the germ causes sore throat with a rash and in others sore throat alone. A child with a sore throat and no rash can infect another child who will develop scarlet fever. Unfortunately, at the present time, only the case with the rash is notifiable, but isolation is required just as much for the other type of case.

The chart shows the number of cases of scarlet fever notified since 1930.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH

This disease became notifiable in 1940. It is, as a disease, rather under-rated by the public, for it is responsible for a large number of deaths of children under five and, unlike most infectious diseases, is not uncommonly seen in infants. It also not infrequently causes lasting damage to the lungs.

Protective inoculations have been given for a number of years against this disease, but the results cannot as yet be compared in efficiency with the inoculations against diphtheria. Recent results, particularly in America, have, however, been more encouraging and much research work is being carried out at the moment.

In order to save a double series of injections, a combined inoculation against diphtheria and whooping cough is being given in the clinics when requested.

Sixteen cases were notified during the year. The graph shows the incidence in Farnham since 1940, but it cannot be said that we are having much control over the disease.

#### MEASLES

Like whooping cough, measles became notifiable in 1940 and the incidence has varied considerably. It is generally found

that an epidemic year is followed by one or two years with a considerably lower incidence until a sufficient number of "unsalted" children are available for another mass infection.

As yet, we have no inoculation which will protect children for more than two or three weeks.

Fortunately, probably owing to better facilities in isolation hospitals and the new drugs now available, the mortality has decreased in recent years. Measles and whooping cough should, however, be considered as diseases which are much more serious than scarlet fever.

The graph shows the number of cases of measles notified since 1940.

#### INFANTILE PARALYSIS

In spite of the extremely hot, dry summer, there were only two cases of infantile paralysis in the district during the year, neither of which, fortunately, were severe.

It was not necessary to take any drastic action, but people were advised to avoid large gatherings of children, and the chlorination of the swimming bath water was kept at a high level.

#### PNEUMONIA

As the table reveals, the notification of pneumonia is unsatisfactory. There were 17 deaths, but only six cases were notified, owing to the fact that many practitioners do not realise that lobar and virus pneumonia are notifiable.

#### OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There have been no notifications of the following notifiable diseases:—

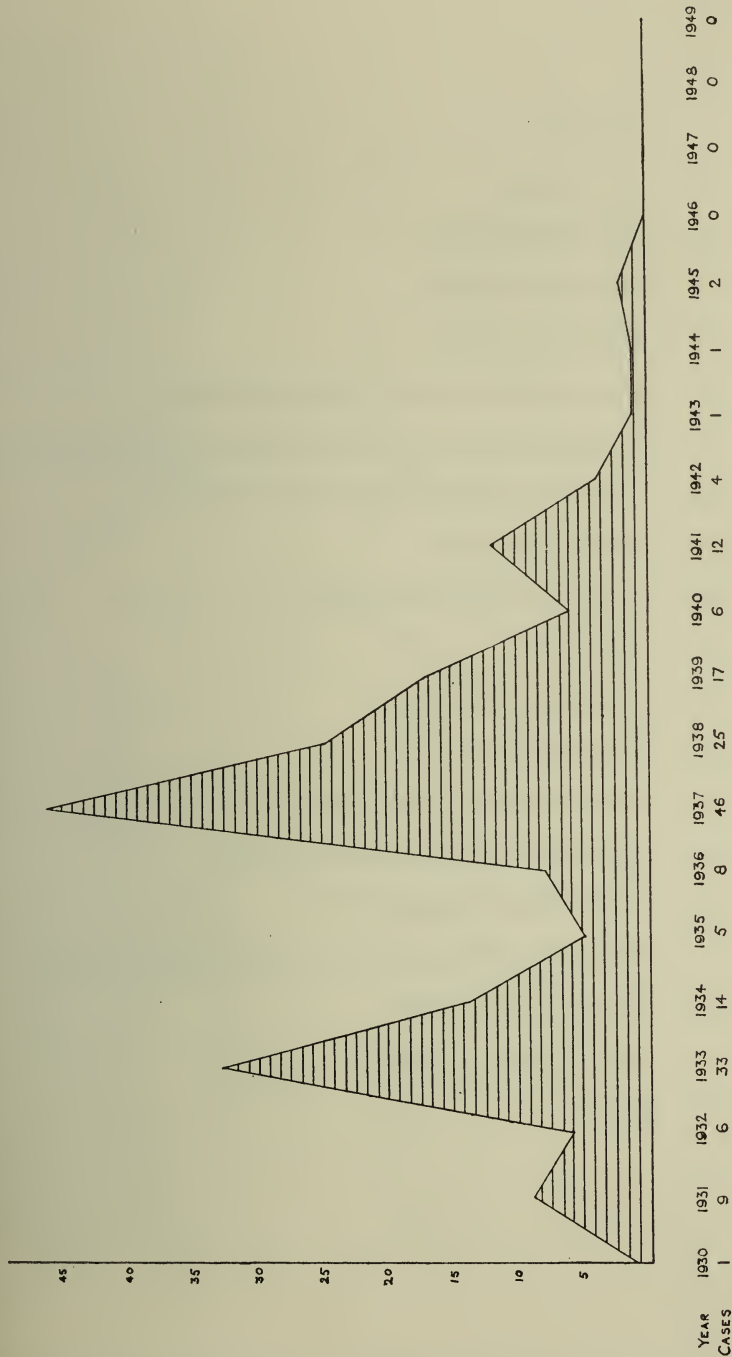
- Diphtheria
- Meningococcal Infection
- Encephalitis
- Dysentery
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum
- Smallpox
- Para-typhoid Fevers
- Typhoid Fever
- Food Poisoning
- Cholera
- Plague
- Typhus Fever
- Relapsing Fever

#### VACCINATION

It is impossible to estimate the number of children vaccinated during the year, owing to the fact that many practitioners did not send in returns as no information could be obtained from the Ministry of Health in regard to payment.

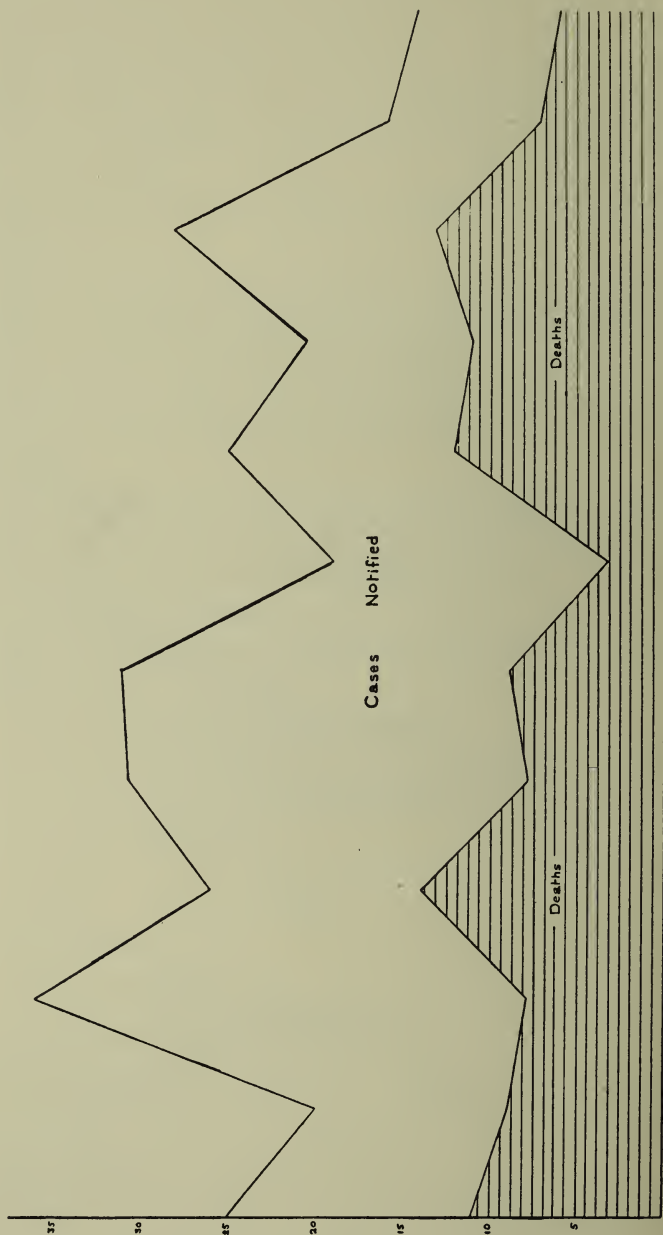
The number of children vaccinated in the clinics has been very small and the percentage of babies protected against smallpox will, I feel sure, steadily decline until arrangements are made for this service to be provided in the home as was done by the Vaccination Officer in the past.

No. Of  
Cases

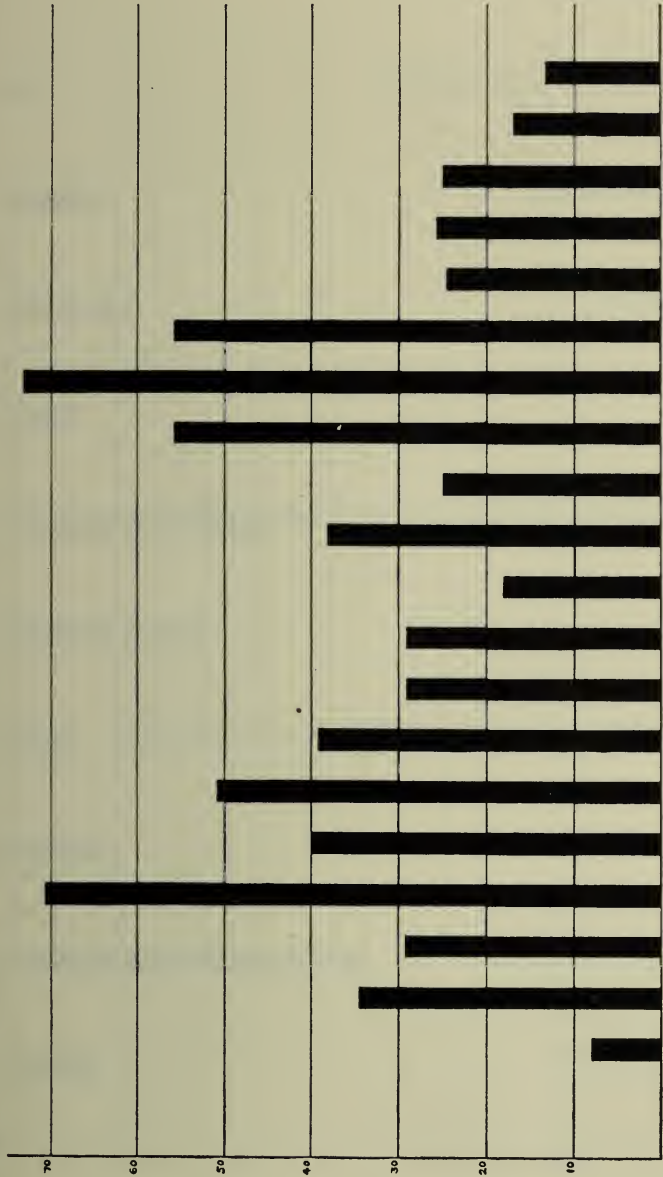


# TUBERCULOSIS

NO. OF  
CASES



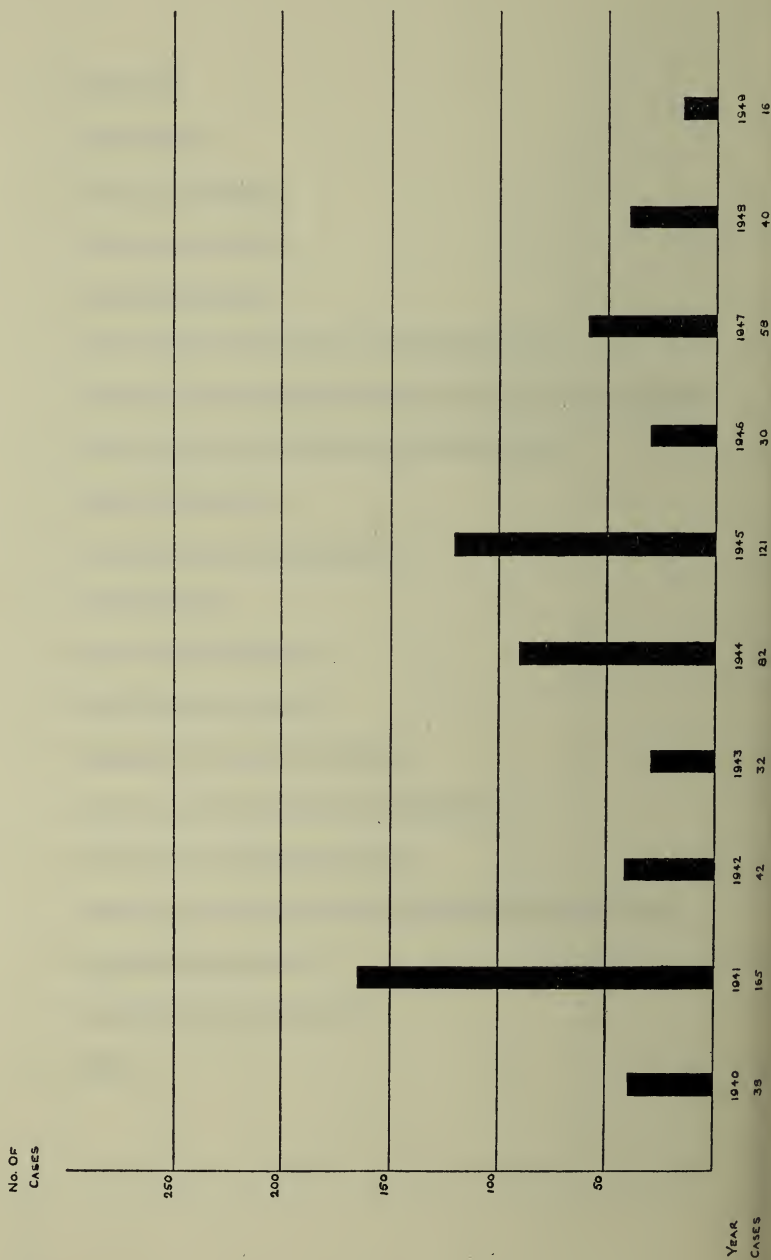
No. Of  
Cases



YEAR  
CASES



# WHOOPING COUGH



No. Of  
Cases



# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

## CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1949

Table 1 in Appendix B gives (a) the number and nature of inspections made during the year; (b) the number of notices served during the year; (c) the result of the services of such notices.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934

Inspections of shops numbered 144 during the year.

Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Improved washing and lavatory accommodation were effected in seven cases.

### RODENT CONTROL

At the end of the year consideration was being given to the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which was due to come into force on March 31st, 1950. Besides dealing with the problem of rats and mice, the treatment of schools, school canteens, hospitals, etc., against the fly and insect nuisance will need to be dealt with.

During the year the arrangements made with the Surrey County Council continued to operate smoothly and efficiently.

### INSECT VERMIN

No infestations of a serious nature were met with during 1949. A few complaints were investigated and dealt with by the Public Health Department. The nuisances were overcome by early treatment with DDT compositions.

### SCHOOLS

Modern systems of drainage exist at all schools, as well as a main supply of water.

The number of schools in the district is as follows:

- 2 Grammar Schools
- 1 Secondary Modern School
- 14 Elementary and Church Schools
- 14 Private and Kindergarten Schools

### SWIMMING BATHS

Regular sampling of the Town Swimming Baths water for bacteriological and chemical examination was continued during the year.

The water, which is taken from the nearby River Wey, is filtered by Bell's (Manchester) Ltd. filtration plant. Results of analyses are carefully watched and reported upon to the Public Health Committee. Results throughout the year were satisfactory.

Three small pools attached to private schools were also kept under observation.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

In order to protect the occupants of a number of small cottages in the vicinity of a large joinery works it was necessary to ask the firm to make improvements to their sawdust burning plant in order to abate a smoke and dust nuisance. These improvements were at once carried out and at the close of the year no further complaints were being received.

## HOUSING

Despite the difficulty of obtaining labour and materials for small but essential house repairs, routine inspections of cottage property was continued throughout the year. Requests to owners, which, owing to the difficult times, were kept to a minimum, were complied with without undue delay.

At ten dwellings situated beyond the reach of a main sewer, earth closets were abolished and cesspools with W.C.s were provided. Consideration was given to small extensions of the sewer in order to bring within reach further small properties now without a water carriage system of drainage.

297 houses were inspected during the year.

The construction of new houses continued steadily and during 1949 78 families were rehoused and 53 dwellings completed. A further 72 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

The attention of the Housing Committee is drawn to cases of overcrowding.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The one common lodging house in the area, which was regularly inspected, was always found to be clean and well kept.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER

The Urban District Council's Water Undertaking was formally transferred to the Wey Valley Water Company on March 25th, 1949. The whole of the district, comprising some 6,600 inhabited houses with a population of 24,120, now obtain supplies from the mains of this Company.

The supply is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, and results of analyses submitted monthly to the Public Health Committee have all been good.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action (reaction pH. 7.5 and 7.4). All supplies are chlorinated leaving a chlorine residual of 0.1 parts per million in the mains.

At Dippenhall, a rural part of the district where no main water service exists, seven houses obtain their supply from a deep well. Results of examination of this well water have been satisfactory.

One group of 7 houses only obtain a main supply from a standpipe.

## SEWERAGE

The whole of the district's sewage is dealt with at the Disposal Works at Water Lane. In order to cope with the needs of a growing district, plans for improvements at the Works were submitted to the Ministry during the year and approval of the proposals is being awaited.

Small improvements were effected at the Guildford Road Pumping Station.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The tipping of household refuse continued at the Guildford Road site. The Council gave consideration to Salvage Circular No. 142 issued by the Directorate of Salvage and Recovery, the effect of which was to cancel compulsory salvage obligations except for kitchen waste, and decided to continue until March, 1950, the existing operations.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Wey, which is within the area of the Thames Conservancy Board, has been kept under observation for any possible signs of pollution. At the close of the year attention was being given to the effluent from a small factory at Bourne Mill.

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Table 2, Appendix B, gives details of the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, during the year.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

All premises dealing with the production and distribution of food were regularly inspected and 349 inspections were recorded during the year.

An adequate hot water supply was insisted upon in cafés, restaurants, snack bars and hotel kitchens, and every effort was made to produce a high standard of hygiene where food is handled. Hot water systems were improved in 14 premises and in three cafés the washing-up arrangements were brought more up-to-date.

## MILK SUPPLY

Although the inspection of dairy farms was discontinued in October following the transfer of powers and duties of inspection to the Ministry of Agriculture, visits were continued regularly to milk shops and dairies.

Complaints of the souring of milk received in bulk by three retailers from a source over the Hampshire border were investigated and some improvement was effected.



Approximately 75% of the milk sold in the district is pasteurised and comes chiefly from the plants of the Farnham Dairy Ltd., Farnham, and the Co-operative Dairy Society, Guildford. Farnham Dairy collect much of their milk from farms in Hampshire.

In Appendix B, Table 3 gives a summary and results of samples obtained and submitted for analysis during the year.

## MEAT

The meat supply continues to be distributed from the Aldershot Depot and there has been no improvement in the type of van or in the methods of delivery to the butchers' shops. The slaughterhouse at Aldershot deals with all the English meat. This slaughterhouse is quite out of date and inadequate for the needs of a large and growing area, and much prime beef has had to be condemned owing to the want of proper lairage, hanging and cooling facilities.

The meat shops of the district were regularly visited. All butchers' shops have glass windows.

Table 4, Appendix B, gives the commodity and amount of foodstuffs condemned during the year.

## LICENSED PREMISES

No complaints were received during the year from patrons regarding the washing of glasses in public houses.

The Justices, during their visits, are also insisting on adequate hot and cold water services to the bars, together with separate and sufficient lavatory accommodation. More attention is being paid by both brewers and licence holders to these matters.

## ICE-CREAM

Table 5, Appendix B, shows the number and results of samples obtained and submitted for analysis during 1949.

## FOOD CAMPAIGN

The Council, following a recommendation by the Public Health Committee, decided to invite the local Chamber of Commerce to set up a Joint Hygienic Food Council and to this the representatives of the trade agreed. Members of the two bodies are to be appointed and a programme of action arranged.

A well-attended public lecture was given by the Medical Officer of Health on "Food Hygiene" during the autumn.

## ADULTERATION

The Surrey County Council is the responsible Authority for the administration of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, in connection with adulteration, and Table 6 in Appendix B gives a summary of the results of samples taken during 1949.



# APPENDIX A

TABLE 1

DEATHS — 1949

## CAUSES AND TOTALS

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	2	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0	1
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	2	0
Influenza ... ..	0	5
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesoph. (M), Uterus (F.) ... ..	0	3
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	3	5
Cancer of the Breast ... ..	0	6
Cancer of all other sites ... ..	20	18
Diabetes ... ..	1	0
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ... ..	13	29
Heart Disease ... ..	51	66
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	3	6
Bronchitis ... ..	5	6
Pneumonia ... ..	9	8
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	5	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	2	2
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... ..	0	1
Digestive Diseases ... ..	5	6
Nephritis ... ..	2	2
Maternal Causes ... ..	0	1
Premature Birth ... ..	2	1
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases ... ..	2	3
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	2	2
Other Violent Causes ... ..	3	2
All Other Causes ... ..	16	8
Totals ...	148	183

TABLE 2  
COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Farnham</i>	<i>County Boroughs and and Great Towns, including London</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1926	68.0	73	70
1927	86.7	71	69
1928	50.5	70	65
1929	36.2	79	74
1930	27.4	64	60
1931	36.5	71	66
1932	25.0	69	65
1933	22.8	67	64
1934	45.6	63	59
1935	57.9	62	57
1936	23.5	63	59
1937	50.7	62	58
1938	30.72	57	53
1939	39.2	53	50
1940	46.5	61	56
1941	23.4	71	60
1942	23.7	59	49
1943	50.1	58	49
1944	27.2	52	46
1945	58.52	54	46
1946	38.03	46	43
1947	37.5	47	41
1948	27.93	39	34
1949	23.62	37	32

TABLE 3

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease in the district during 1949:—

<i>Age Periods</i>		<i>New Cases:</i>				<i>Deaths:</i>			
		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0— 1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	...	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1
25—35	...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
35—45	...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	6	6	—	2	2	2	—	2

TABLE 4  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES — NOTIFICATION

Infectious Disease	At all ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	17*
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	...	282	7	32	39	28	132	9	—	3	1	1	—	15	—
Whooping Cough	...	16	1	1	6	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

\* 17 Deaths but only 6 cases notified.

# APPENDIX B

TABLE 1

## INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES SERVED

(a) Number and nature of inspections made during the year:—

### DWELLINGHOUSES

Number inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts ... ..	297
Number of inspections made, including re-inspections and visits to work in progress ... ..	631

### OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Meat and other Food ... ..	451
Food Premises ... ..	349
Factories ... ..	151
Shops ... ..	144
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops ... ..	117
Milk Sampling ... ..	186
Ice-Cream Sampling ... ..	225
Drainage ... ..	288
Caravan Sites ... ..	54
Piggeries ... ..	61
Places of Public Entertainment ... ..	26
Water Sampling ... ..	21
Infectious Disease Prevention ... ..	12
Schools ... ..	13
Common Lodging House ... ..	7
Private Slaughtering ... ..	8
Vermin Disinfestation ... ..	6
Offices ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	269

(b) Notices served:—

Number of preliminary notices served under the Public Health, Housing and other Acts ...	139
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

(c) Results of Notices:—

### (1) PRELIMINARY NOTICES

(a) Complied with ... ..	137
(b) Work not commenced ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	139

### (2) STATUTORY NOTICES

(a) Complied with ... ..	2
(b) Work not commenced ... ..	0
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

TABLE 2

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

<i>Premises</i>		<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prose- cuted</i>
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ...		16	35	1	0
Factories (Mechanical) ...		55	112	1	0
Other Premises ...	...	2	4	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...		73	151	2	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of cases in which Defects were found:—

			<i>Found</i>	<i>Reme- died</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prose- cutions</i>
Want of Cleanliness ...	...	2	2	0	0	0	0
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Conveniences ...	...	0	0	0	1	0	0
Absence of Separate Sanitary Conveniences for Sexes ...	...	0	0	0	1	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2	2	0	2	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Outwork:—

Making of wearing apparel — 4.

TABLE 3

## ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES, 1949

<i>Designation</i>			<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Pasteurised	...	...	48	1	49
Accredited	...	...	28	7	35
Tuberculin Tested		...	32	1	33
Ordinary	...	...	61	17	78
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	...	169	26	195
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE 4

## UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Vegetables ... ..	15	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Imported Beef ... ..	7	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Meats ... ..	6	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Fruits ... ..	5	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wet Fish ... ..	4	0	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Beef ... ..	3	0	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canned Fish ... ..	2	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickles ... ..	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages and Sausage Meat ... ..		3	12
Bacon ... ..		2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam ... ..		1	22
Ox Offal ... ..		1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Pork ... ..		1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Lamb ... ..			13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tomato Ketchup ... ..			12
Cake and Pudding Mixture ... ..			11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prunes ... ..			9
Syrup ... ..			6
Sheeps' Sweetbreads ... ..			5
Canned Puddings ... ..			4 $\frac{1}{4}$
"Vita" Crispbread ... ..			3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooking Fat ... ..			1
Total ...	2 tons 8	2	25 $\frac{3}{4}$

458 tins Milk  
 67 tins Soup  
 60 dozen Eggs  
 13 tins Meat and Fish Paste  
 11 Petits Poussins  
 9 dozen Fish Cakes  
 10 jars Mint Sauce  
 2 combs Irish Honey  
 2 jars Salad Cream  
 2 bottles Fruit Squash  
 1 tin Potato Crisps

TABLE 5

## ANALYSIS OF ICE-CREAM SAMPLES, 1949

<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
202	119	53	13	17



TABLE 6

## FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT, 1938

## ADULTERATION

## RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1949

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Analysed</i>			<i>Adulterated or Irregular</i>			<i>Prosecutions</i>	<i>Convictions</i>
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>		
FOOD:								
Milk ... ..	63	6	69	9	—	9	—	—
Cake ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate, Drinking	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery ...	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—
Effervescing Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Juice ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-alcoholic Wines	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	1*
Peppermints ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise ...	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—
Soft Drink ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS:								
Liquid Paraffin ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	66	21	87	11	3	14	2	1

\* And 1 Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.



E. W. LANGHAM,  
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FARNHAM, SURREY,  
AND AT HASLEMERE.

